

*Don't Quarrel With Your Watch,*

Probably it isn't to blame. It may be old and worn out.  
 COME TO US.  
 We may be able to fit a new movement in your old case, or if you would prefer, a new and up-to-date watch in every particular. We can supply you.

Challoner & Mitchell,  
 Phone 875. 47 Govt St.

## In Good Season.

MONTSERRAT  
 LIME JUICE.

Hudson's Bay Co.

Importers and Wholesale Merchants.

## A Happy Faculty



We have the happy faculty of pleasing all our customers.  
 Whether your purchases are great or small they will receive our best and prompt attention. All our goods are guaranteed fresh and reliable.

Fresh Island Eggs ..... 20c. doz  
 Received Every Day from Reliable Farmers.  
 Snowflake Flour ..... 95c. sack  
 Three Star Flour ..... \$1.00 sack  
 Hungarian Flour ..... \$1.15 sack  
 Australian Butter ..... 30c. pound

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Occidental Hotel,  
 ALEX. ZIOKOVIC, Prop.  
 COR. JOHNSON AND WHARF STS.,  
 VICTORIA, B.C.

SHORT NOTICE OF SALE

## AUCTION

Valuable Piano

DESIRABLE

## FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, AT 2 P.M.

CUTHBERT, BROWNE CO., LTD.

The Leading Auctioneers, in Their Sale  
 Rooms, Langley St., Opposite  
 Law Courts.

Including in part: Elegant Planoforte (Newcombe, Toronto), in Ebony Case. This Piano has excellent tone, fine action and beautiful touch, and is well worth the attention of parties desiring a good instrument. VERY FINE COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, BY GOODWIN & JORDAN, Victoria, in handsome case: This is by far the best Cottage Pianoforte we have had in our rooms. Oak and Walnut Rockers; the Couch in Velvet; Domestic Sewing Machine, cost \$75; Reed Rocker; elegant Lady's Oak Secretaire, with British Plate Mirrors; Oak Library Table; Oak Reception Chairs; Oak Sideboard; Oak Extension Table; 6 Oak Dining Chairs; 6 Ash (dark) Dining Chairs; Oak and Ash Bedroom Tables and Chairs; Oak and Ash Bed Sets; Box and Spring Mattresses; Walnut Single Bedstead and Matress; Brackets and Knobbed Carpet; Carpet, Square, 40 Yards. Oiled Cloth, 100 Yards; Kitchen Tables and Chairs; a large quantity of Household Crockery, etc., etc.

Please don't miss this sale because it was not advertised for a longer period, and don't forget that it is to-morrow.

THE CUTHBERT, BROWNE CO., LTD.

J. F. FOULKES & CO.,  
 35 FORT STREET.

MINING  
 PROPERTIES  
 FOR SALE

HOUSES FOR SALE AND RENT

Telephone 204. Established 1885.

**FOR SALE.**

As a Going Concern, at a Bargain.

COUNTRY HOTEL

With well furnished rooms and bar, having also about one acre of grounds.

For full particulars apply to the sole agent,

W. JONES,  
 The City Auction Mart.

73 and 73½ Yates St.

Also good paying cigar, barber, booting, saloon and hardware businesses.

**POTATOES.**

We have received a shipment of Ya-  
 kima Burbank and Early Rose—finest  
 potatoes in the market.

Hartman & Co.,

Tel. 289. 55 Broad St.

R. P. RITHET & CO. Ltd

IMPORTERS...

WINES, SPIRITS AND CIGARS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S GOODS.

KIELLER'S MARMALADE.

JAPAN RICE, SAGO & TAPIOCA.

CEMENT, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

SEAGRAM'S WHISKIES AND THE CELEBRATED CALEDONIAN LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

VICTORIA.

## A Fac-Simile

of the Brand of  
 Cigarettes that are

Better  
 Than  
 The Best

MANUFACTURED BY  
 B. Houde & Co.  
 QUEBEC.

## NEW WALL PAPERS.

Just received the finest line ever shown in  
 British Columbia. Fine effects in Ingrains.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

## Just Received.

WHITE AND PRINTED PIQUETS.  
 LACE AND LENO STRIPED MUSLINS,  
 VEILINGS, LACE CURTAINS, VALENCIENNES,  
 TORCHON, ALL OVER AND FANCY LACES.

LARGE ASSORTMENT....

LENZ & LEISER.

J. PIERCY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

MAKERS OF

Top Shirts, Underwear, Tweed Pants,

ETC. ETC.

WHITE LABOR ONLY EMPLOYED.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER

AUCTION

I am favored with instructions to sell at  
 my Auctions and Central Salerooms,  
 77, 79 and 81 Douglas St.,

Friday, March 23rd,  
 AT 2 P.M.,

VALUABLE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

Also to close consignments—CIDER, 36

DOZ. QUARTS; MINERAL WATER, 126

DOZ. PINTS; 110 DOZ. QUARTS.

No reserve.

WM. T. HARDAKER,  
 The Auctioneer.

Telephone 693.

Established 1885.

Call at our office for other quotations.

EARLY ROSE

See Potatoes—finest sample in the

city. Also Burbank Seedlings—from

Imported stock.

Sylvester Feed Co. Ltd

Tel. 413. City Market.

THE UNION LABEL

Vancouver, March 19.—J. Dodson

was the lowest tender to supply the

city with bread. The council refused

to accept the tender because Dodson

did not employ union labor, and now

Dodson threatens to sue the city for

damages.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets.

All druggists refund the money if it fails

to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is

on each box.

## Mining Shares.

1,000 WINNIPEG ..... 14

1,000 SUNSET, Similkameen ..... 15

1,000 BURD-HURSELY ..... 55

2,000 BURD-ROSE ..... 23

5,000 RAMBLER-CARIBOO ..... 23

2,000 NOBLE FIVE ..... 08

500 MOLLY GIBSON ..... 08

1,000 FONTEYNO ..... 08

Call at our office for other quotations.

HOUSES FOR SALE

In all parts of the City.

Call and examine our lists before purchasing.

A. W. MORE & Co.,

36 Government Street.

DISASTER AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., March 19.—J. Dodson

which broke out in Fee Bros' building

this evening did over \$50,000 damage

and has thrown out of employment

nearly 500 persons.

From all over Canada come letters tell-

ing us of the great benefits derived from

the "Dr. T. & G. Lawrence" Tablets.

cases of neuralgia, rheumatism, fainting, etc.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manu-

facturers.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ministers Out of Touch with Yukon Af-

fairs—Preferential Trade Resolu-

tions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 20.—Mr. Russell's pre-

ferential trade resolution carried by

40 to-night, Mr. Bourassa voting

against the government. The Conserva-

tives could not, under the house rules,

submit an amendment, therefore Mr.

Foster at a subsequent date gave notice

of a resolution endorsing the principle of

mutual trade preference.

The Senate to-day discussed the gov-

ernment of Yukon. The ministers were

unable to explain why the bill of last

session, giving popular representation in

the council, was not carried out.

MR. BERTRAM DEAD.

Liberal Member for Centre Toronto suc-

cumbs to Cancer.

Toronto, March 20.—(Special)—George

H. Bertram, M.P. for Centre Toronto,

died to-night after a prolonged illness.

Some months ago he underwent an op-

eration at New

York for cancer, which was at the time

believed to have resulted favorably, but proved in reality unsuc-

cessful. He leaves a widow and several

children. He was aged 53.

MR. BERTRAM DEAD.

Liberal Member for Centre Toronto suc-

## Surrender And Flight

Free Staters Pay No Attention to Urgings of Their Fugitive Ex President.

Kitchener Meets No Resistance—British Troops Welcome Everywhere.

London, March 20.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Tuesday, March 20:

"Kitchener occupied Prieska yesterday, unopposed. The rebels surrendered their arms. The Transvaalers escaped across the river.

"Mr. Steyn is circulating a notice, by means of despatch riders, in reply to my proclamation, to the effect that any burgher who signs a declaration that he will not fight against us will be treated as a traitor and shot.

"Bloemfontein people are affording every assistance in the matter of hospital accommodations. We have consequently been able to arrange for 500 beds.

"Thirty-three prisoners were taken at Prieska, 200 stands of arms and some supplies and explosives.

"The Boers have begun to surrender on the Basutoland frontier."

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Onkpoersku, dated Monday, March 19, says: "A reconnaissance towards Philippolis, 17 miles north of Springsburg, found the farms all flying white flags. The British troops were cordially received."

"It is reported that Mr. Steyn is trying to rally the Boers, but the latter say that they have had enough fighting."

Bloemfontein, March 19.—The Boers blew up the railroad bridge over the Modder river, 14 miles north, last night. The law courts were re-opened to-day.

Capetown, March 20.—The Boers have blown up the bridges north of Bloemfontein, including those at Winburg and Kroonstad, and are now returning to the north.

KRUGER'S MISTAKE.

But a Few Weeks Since Boer President Told Terms of Peace He Would Dictate.

WATER POWER ENTERPRISE. Local and English Capital to Be Interested in an Attractive Proposal. From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 20.—It had not been for the collapse of the British Columbia government it would have been officially announced some time ago that a million dollar company has been capitalized under a British Columbia charter to bring water power from Stave river, 30 miles above New Westminster, to Vancouver. The company are soliciting private subscriptions, but are not giving away their plans until they can secure their title. A certain amount of stock is being allotted to Victoria and Vancouver, and the rest will be taken up in England. The cost of installing the system will be, according to estimates, \$100,000.

The fall from Stave river to Vancouver is said to be sufficient to enable the company to produce water power sufficiently powerful to satisfy all demands upon them, and so cheap that all factories and shops will at once utilize the power of other power. There are many wealthy citizens who believe that the scheme is a admirable one, and are liberally subscribing for stock.

JAPANESE AS UNION MEN.

Vancouver Proposes More Practical Scheme Than Their Exclusion. From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, March 20.—A delegation from the Trades and Labor Council have waited upon Japanese Consul Shimizu, with a view of getting encouragement from him in making labor unions of Japanese who may desire it. Mr. Shimizu favored the idea and asked for the constitution of the trades and labor organization, that he might translate it into Japanese for intending applicants. Mr. Shimizu said that the great majority of the 900 Japanese who arrived in Victoria recently went straight through to the States, only a small proportion of them remaining to fish on the Fraser river.

THE SCOURGE OF INDIA.

Nearly Five Thousand Deaths in One Week from Bubonic Plague—New Cases at Sydney.

Sydney, N.S.W., March 20.—Two fresh cases of the bubonic plague have been officially reported to-day.

Calcutta, March 20.—The bubonic plague is fast increasing in Bengal. There were 4,725 deaths last week, including 744 in Calcutta and 2,044 in Patna.

The Vicere, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, yesterday visited the medical college, which is in one of the infected districts of Calcutta.

SHOT BY JEALOUS WOMAN.

New York, March 20.—An interview had by the correspondent of the Herald with President Kruger on February 10 at Pretoria is printed to-day in the Herald. At the time the President was described as showing but little evidence in his countenance of the tremendous strain he was undergoing. The complexion of South African affairs, however, has changed considerably since then.

He was dressed in a rusty frock coat, the front of which was sprinkled with tobacco. He smoked a pipe during the interview. "The war was forced upon the Boers who want the country," said the Boer President. "The Boers yielded as far as possible, until they saw that nothing but the complete surrender of their independence would satisfy England. Having been forced into the war, the Boers will conquer or die. I expect no aid from other nations, but we are glad of sympathy and friendship."

The Transvaal is willing to make peace at any time, but we want no more conventions. Only absolute independence is possible. We do not want any more territory, but we are prepared to live peacefully. This is all we ask. The Transvaal will stipulate in the peace terms that the Natal and Cape Colony Dutch, now fighting with the Boers, shall be regarded as belligerents and suffer no loss of property.

"I recently learned that some of these men had been captured by the British and were being tried at Cape-town, charged with treason. This I cabled Lord Salisbury, stating that if such men were not treated as prisoners of war we would make reprisals on the British prisoners here. Lord Salisbury replied threatening that if we injured a single British prisoner they would hold me personally responsible. I suppose he means the British would hang me. The Transvaal government replied to-day, informing Lord Salisbury that they despise his threats.

There is no truth in the story of a conspiracy among the South African Dutch. This is not their quarrel. The Orange Free State is bound by treaty to aid us.

"Mr. Schreiner repeatedly urged us to yield. It is too early to prophesy the outcome of the war or its duration. The Boers are in God's hands and He will not let us perish. Out total fighting strength is 40,000, but with God's aid we can prevail. I have 200 blood relatives fighting, and would rather see them all perish than yield. It is liberty or death."

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

Muddy complexion, Nauseating breath from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. At present all druggists.

A MONTREAL SUICIDE.

St. John Boy Keeps on Fighting After Referee Declares Him Done For.

New York, March 19.—Matty Matson of St. John, N.B., at the Hercules Athletic Club in Brooklyn, and Connolly was so badly used up in the fourth round that referee Charley White refused and stopped the bout to prevent Connolly from knocked out.

White declared Matson the winner, but Connolly rushed across the ring and tried to continue fighting, and White had a busy time in restraining the Northern fighter.

Dr. Alexander McNeill has come to the Esquimalt marine railway for her repairs.

Steamer City of Topeka arrived on the Sound yesterday from Skagway, bringing the news that the long-delayed train on the White Pass & Yukon arrived from Bennett on the 12th instant, having taken nearly a week to make the round trip; while upwards of 70 cars of freight are now loaded, on the track and ready to go through to Bennett. The experiences of the party of 200 passengers, who with a train load of stock were sent out from Skagway recently, only to be caught in a snow-storm blockade near the Summit, during exceptionally severe weather, is furnishing the Skagway papers with the text for an interesting series of thrilling stories. From the Dawson arrives in the Topeka it is learned that the Dominion government will this year reduce the royalty from 10 to 5 per cent. Mr. D. C. Fraser being permitted to make the announcement that this has been done when he goes into the country as successor to Commissioner Ogilvie.

TO THE COMMONS.

London, March 20.—Sir Robert Gray, Conservative, has been returned as member of the House of Commons for the Brixton division of Lambeth, without opposition. He succeeds Hon. Mr. Hubbard.

DO YOU KNOW?

Consumption is preventable? Science has shown that and that is the secret.

The worst cold or cough can be got rid of with Shilton's Cough and Consumption Cure.

Sold on positive guarantee for over fifty years. All druggists.

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## Canada's Offer Of Volunteers.

Hesitation of Some of the  
Ministers Criticised in  
the Commons.

Col. Prior Quotes the Western  
Movement as Spirit of  
the Dominion.

From Commons Hansard, Feb. 20.

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the proposed motion of Mr. Fielding: That the house resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider certain proposed resolutions to provide for the payment of the expenditure incurred, or to be incurred, in sending contingents of Canadian volunteers to South Africa. Mr. E. G. Prior (Victoria, B. C.)—Mr. Speaker, as I moved the adjournment of the debate on Friday night, I wish to say a few words on this question of the present occasion, and my remarks will be brief, as I physically think it is almost necessary for me to say how heartily in accord I am with the main features of the resolution now before the house, as it is one asking a vote of money to pay the gallant men who have gone to the front to represent Canada and the whole Empire in the struggle that is now going on in South Africa. It may, perhaps, not be out of place for me to mention here, if I may be permitted to do so, that within the last few minutes a telegram has come stating that the Boers are retreating from Ladysmith. Now, sir, the stand taken by the government in regard to sending the contingents has been most ably dealt with by the leader of the opposition and by other gentlemen, and they have shown, I think, the government to be in anything but an enviable position in this regard.

Some honorable members—Oh! Oh!

Mr. Prior—This is, in my opinion, whether gentlemen opposite agree with me or not. I must say that the stand taken by the right honorable gentleman who leads the government, and by his colleagues, in delaying so long before they offered assistance to the mother country is, in my opinion, quite incomprehensible. As to the vagaries of the Hon. Minister of Public Works, I think they are known from one end of the country to the other. I can only say that if the honorable gentleman thinks he is loyal to the British Empire, it is certainly not loyalty such as I understand it and as understood by the large majority of Canadians.

Mr. Landenkin—I am very glad indeed that it is not the kind of loyalty that you are talking about now.

Mr. Prior—Will the honorable gentleman stand up and tell the house what he says?

Mr. Landenkin—I just say I am glad he is not possessed of the same kind of loyalty you are talking about just now. We want no firebrands now.

Mr. Prior—Notwithstanding the adverse opinion of the honorable member for South Grey (Mr. Landenkin), I contend that the loyalty I am talking about is of the right material, of the very best kind, but that of the Minister of Public Works is at the best only a milk-and-water loyalty. Now, we saw that the honorable gentlemen were very loath to take any action whatever until they were forced to do so by public opinion in this country. I should have thought that honorable gentlemen holding the position that they do, especially the right honorable gentleman who leads the government, would have put his finger on the pulse of the people and would have known that the great heart of Canada was pulsating with patriotism and with loyalty, and that there were thousands and thousands of our best men only too anxious to be sent to the front to uphold the flag. I say, Mr. Speaker, that it was not necessary for the government to wait until they were taught by the Conservative press from one end of the country to the other what their duty was.

Some honorable members—Oh! Oh!

Mr. Prior—Mr. Speaker, honorable gentlemen opposite do not like to hear this sort of thing; they know it will go out in the newspapers and will injure them. They do not like to be told it, but if they think that they are going to stop me from saying what I consider is the truth, they are very much mistaken.

Why, Mr. Speaker, I believe that if it had not been for the pressure brought to bear they would have done a great deal later in sending our men to the front than they were.

The Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Sir Louis Davies), who was in London at the time, I believe, was kept busy cabling word of the strong feeling that there was there, and urging his colleagues to take action at once. I think I am right when I say so, and I am pretty certain that the Hon. Postmaster-General (Mr. Mulock) had to put his utmost strength forward and use his greatest influence in bringing his colleagues to see what was the right thing to do in such a crisis. This resolution calls for money to pay the contingents

## WHEN IT HURTS TO COUGH

It is High Time to Prevent Pneumonia by Using Dr. Chase's  
Syrup of Linseed and  
Turpentine.

Every cough does not terminate fatally, nor does every cold end in pneumonia or consumption; but when it hurts to cough, the chances are against you, and you are running a terrible risk.

The cough that hurts, the cough that gets tight in the chest, is daily getting deeper and deeper in the bronchial tubes, and is making directly for the lungs, to become pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs, or consumption.

Such coughs are sometimes referred to as "grave-yard coughs," because they usually bring their victim to that last resting-place.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is not a mere cough "stopper," but a scientific treatment for the cold that underlies the cough. It loosens the tightness in the chest, heals the irritated and inflamed linings, and thoroughly cures the cold.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 69 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## LUMBER

—AT—

### Lake Bennett, Caribou and Closeleigh. SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special accommodation for parties building Scows, etc., at Mill, Board and material furnished. For particulars apply to MILL HAVEN LUMBER CO. MILL HAVEN LAKE, BENNETT; P. G. COPELAND, SKAGWAY; A. D. LEWIS, BENNETT; H. ANDERSON, CARIBOU.

### Kandy List of Victoria Firms

#### BOOK EXCHANGE

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B. C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR. C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 1 Taunton Street.

BUILDERS & GENERAL CONTRACTOR. THOMAS CATTERALL—10 Broad St., P. O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

REPAIRS AND GENERAL JOINING—Office and Shop Fitting. J. P. Burgess, Carpenter, 14 Broughton St.

DRAYMAN. JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 110 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE. E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYRE HARDWARE CO. Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS. VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO. Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, etc., 17 and 18 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS. VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS. L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS. E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 222.

PHOTOGRAPHERS. PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street. All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Pocoos, Koromas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard, 26 Yates street, Victoria, B. C. Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe fadings; "K" boots, a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS. R. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ltd., Govt. and Yates st., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch, Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS. PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest dye st.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGER. ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 226 Yates st., Naramata, cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros. cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PEPPER HANSEN, city scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery street. Telephone 124.

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52 FORT STREET, VICT

## The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1900.

Published by  
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No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.  
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

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Six months ..... 3.00  
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the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## THE WAR.

If the Boers have blown up the Kroonstad bridge their army must be very near the northern portion of the Free State, and a long way from our forces. Winburg bridge which is the nearest to Bloemfontein of those destroyed, is 54 miles distant and Kroonstad is 129 miles from the Free State capital. From Kroonstad to the crossing of the Vaal is 84 miles and 78 miles further is Pretoria, with Johannesburg on a branch line 16 miles nearer. It seems hardly possible that the enemy would destroy the Kroonstad bridge until he had his heavy guns over it. This act looks therefore very much like a retreat out of the Free State altogether. From Bloemfontein to the Vaal river is 213 miles, and it is not likely that our advance to that point will be seriously opposed. If we are correct in this some weeks may elapse before we get very stirring news from Gen. Roberts' force. The advance will be along the railway line, and will be retarded by the destruction of the bridges, but the delay on this account will not be very great. The task of moving our large force is sufficiently serious of itself. From Capetown to the crossing of the Vaal is 933 miles, and Capetown must be regarded as the base of supplies. The energy of Lieut. Girouard in the transport service is working wonders, but there are limitations to the capacity of a single line of 3 feet 6 inch railway.

Prieska, which Gen. Kitchener entered yesterday, receiving the submission of the rebels, on the Orange river about 100 miles west of Hopetown, where the railway crosses, and about the same distance almost due north of Carnarvon, where the Canadian mounted infantry were a few days ago. With the collapse of the rebellion here Cape Colony may be regarded as freed from any hostile force. The enemy are not yet all out of our territory, for they have a force at Matjiesfontein and one in the northwest corner of Natal.

## A WISE CONCLUSION.

The Conservative Association adjourned last night to meet at the call of the Chair. This is practically the defeat of the party-lines movement in this city, and we very heartily congratulate the Conservative party upon it. We also regard the result as the beginning of better things in British Columbia. The effect will be felt all over the province, and the man to whom the news will be most unwelcome will be Mr. Joseph Martin.

The Colonist feels rewarded for the effort it has made to prevent the well-meaning but mistaken labors of the advocates of party-lines from succeeding. It has known all along that it voiced the sentiments of the great majority of the Conservative party. We feel more encouraged than ever to make the strongest fight in our power for better government, and we hope that it will now be possible to unite all the opponents of Mr. Martin, all those who hold correct views of responsible government and all who aim to restore settled business conditions in the province, in a grand effort for a better state of things than British Columbia has experienced since the summer of 1898.

## MR. MARTIN'S POSITION.

At present Mr. Joseph Martin is a leader without a party. Yet a number of people in this province who desire to see him not only defeated at the polls but driven out of our provincial politics, seem determined to secure him a following. Mr. Martin realizes his own position very clearly. He knows perfectly well that with a union of all opposing interests against him he will certainly be defeated. He makes no concealment of his hope that the Conservative party will insist upon making the forthcoming election a trial of strength between federal parties. He thinks that in such an event he may be accepted by the Liberals as their leader. He does not so affirm, but he evidently counts upon consolidating the Liberal vote and the labor vote. We do not believe he will be able to do so, and it is possible that in the event of a party-lines fight being insisted upon by the Conservatives, Liberal anti-Martin candidates may be nominated in more than one constituency. If the Conservatives are not willing to subordinate their party claims in order to secure good gov-

ernment, they cannot complain if Liberals refuse to do so. If between the two federal parties Mr. Martin secures a sufficient following to keep him in office, the fault will certainly not lie with any one except those Conservatives who have insisted that party lines should be adopted.

An unfortunate part of this Conservative movement is that it cannot be dissociated in the public mind from the New Westminster platform, and if it comes to a question of choosing between candidates nominated upon such a platform and others who stand for better principles of government, there need be no surprise if a very large number of voters who are Conservatives in federal politics refuse to follow the New Westminster heresies.

At present Mr. Martin's position is that of an observer who is watching to see if the Conservatives in any large number are ready to throw away the one certain chance of defeating him. When he learns that they are, he may openly declare that he claims the support of the Liberals as such. In this event a responsibility will rest upon the Liberal party of no small magnitude. They can discharge it in a manner that will save the province.

## THE DEFENCE DISPROVED.

Mr. Cotton, the person really responsible for the gift of ten thousand acres of coal lands to the New Vancouver Coal Company, makes in the News-Advertiser a defence of the transaction substantially amounting to the claim that the coal company had really acquired a sort of title and the letters patent were simply confirmation of it. A more hollow pretence than this could not very well be made, and it is somewhat remarkable that almost simultaneously with the action of the government in giving the coal company the land for this alleged reason, the counsel for the government, who was also counsel for the coal company, was contending quite the contrary before the court. The history of the litigation is brief, but renders the point somewhat clearer than it otherwise would be. An action was pending between the E. & N. Railway Company and the New Vancouver Coal Company in which a portion of the land described in the letters patent was involved. Mr. Davis, of Vancouver, was retained by the last named company. The province intervened in the suit, contending that the property in dispute belonged to neither of the litigants but to the crown, and asked for an injunction to restrain the further prosecution of the suit until the claim of the crown was decided. This was granted and from this the railway company appealed. On the argument Mr. Davis appeared for the crown, but it is important to remember that he had also represented the coal company. We quote below a portion of his argument from the official stenographer's report. It will be observed that Mr. Davis considers the several defences set up by the coal company and disposes of them in very short order. He tells the court that "of course the defendants set up all the defences that they can possibly think there is any chance of relying on." That is "any old" defence will do, as there may be a chance of making it stick. Then he takes the defences up seriatim. The alleged title by prescription he brushes aside as utterly untenable. He denies categorically that the coal company took a title to the land under the Hudson's Bay deed. He says that the utmost the coal company can claim is that they enjoyed any right of mining under the sea which the Hudson's Bay Company had exercised; but this he admits to be a matter of doubt and says that the opinions of eminent counsel differ on it. "I think I am putting the matter fairly to say there is doubt," said Mr. Davis. He said the coal company's only valid defence was that the land never belonged to the Dominion government. This, we may add, was the view set forward on behalf of the government before the court, and it completely answers the claim of justification set up by Mr. Cotton in his newspaper. We quote Mr. Davis as follows:

Now, the New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Company set up certain defences to that. We can really divide them into three. In the first place they say that the Dominion government did not own the coal at that time, and they secondly say that they have the right to mine there by prescription; and thirdly, they claim a grant from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Now, these defences are of two classes. The first affects the title given. It is a negative defence, if I may so put it. The other two set up a title in the New Vancouver Coal Mining Company, and are affirmative defences. Now, by this action we might as well consider just how far these defences go, and what they amount to. Of course, as your Lordships understand, in pleading the defendants set up all defences that they possibly think there is any chance of their relying upon. For the purpose of this motion it is important to consider these defences.

As to the title by prescription, it is clear that that cannot be established as an answer to the railway company, for this reason—that time does not run against the crown.

Mr. Justice Walkem—Adverse possession of foreshore rights may be claimed after 60 years.

Mr. Davis—There is no question of 60 years here at all.

Mr. Justice Drake—This is not very far short of 60 years since the first shaft was sunk.

Mr. Davis—It is fifty odd; but there is no question of sixty years arises. But I mean the twenty-year period, our rule of prescription, does not run against the crown, and can only run from the time that the railway company obtained their grant, which was in 1887, 21st April. Up to that time it was held by the crown in right of the Dominion of Canada, and it does not matter so far as that is concerned. So that I think we can put aside the question of prescription or lost grant in re-

gard to the land. But clearly they are not entitled to that under the Hudson's Bay grant. What they do claim they are entitled to under the Hudson's Bay Company grant is an exclusive right to mine under the foreshore and sea.

Mr. Justice Walkem—Do you mean the grant from the Hudson's Bay Company?

Mr. Davis—Yes. I don't think there can be any question about that. Whatever it gives is the exclusive right of mining, the privilege of mining. The grant, dated 1862 and it covers a certain property, some 6,000 odd acres, and there is a map attached which shows where that property lies. But it does not throw any light upon the question as to whether or not any of the rights of mining and so on are conveyed. Now, the language of the conveyance is this:

"All that territory or estate or lands and hereditaments situate in Vancouver Island, in the district of Nanaimo and the islands called Newcastle Island, Camion Island and Douglas Island, and containing in the whole by estimation 6,133 acres or thereabouts, to be the same more or less, which said territory or estate, land and hereditaments with the boundaries or abutments thereof, are more particularly delineated and described in the map or plan endorsed on these presents, together with the minerals and minerals, buildings, bridges, horses, cattle, rights, easements, privileges and all other things whatsoever thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, or with the same territory or estate, lands and hereditaments, or any part thereof, now or at any time or times heretofore devised, leased, held, used, occupied, or enjoyed, or accepted, reputed, deemed, taken, or known as part, parcel or member thereof (except the shop or trade goods in the storehouse of the said Governor and Company, and the coals, iron or other minerals which shall have been raised or gotten from or on the said hereditaments and premises before the day of the date hereof, and liberty to the said Governor and Company, their servants, workmen or assigns, with horses, carts, carriages and other things, to enter upon the said premises for the purpose of removing or carrying away the same). And all the estate, right, title, interest, inheritance, use, trust, property, profit, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity, as well of the said Governor and Company as of the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay, and all the rights and franchises which are or shall be held by the said James Nicol, in, to, out of, or upon the said premises and every part and parcel thereof."

## JUST RECEIVED

A swell line of Ladies' Drew Selby Co.'s Black and Tan Boots with Fancy Vesting Tops.

GEO. H. MAYNARD, 100, Block, 85 Douglas St.

## THE SORBY SCHEME.

Some time ago the Colonist expressed the opinion that the Sorby scheme of harbor improvement ought to be taken up and discussed on its merits, and if it appeared to be a project which the citizens should embark in should be pushed through to realization at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Sorby has done a great deal of work in this matter. He has spared neither time nor effort. He is an enthusiastic believer in the commercial future of Victoria, if our harbor facilities are made such as will make it an advantage for vessels to come here. We have, however, to say that the result of the investigation and discussion that has taken place is such that we feel unable to recommend his plan of harbor improvement to the public. We have reached this conclusion with great deal of regret.

The committee who have examined into the financial side of the project find themselves unable to recommend it, and they point out certain objections to the estimated revenue to which we feel bound to give weight. Mr. Sorby has not met these objections. Indeed, he seems to wave them aside as though they could be dismissed as a conjurer takes a coin vanish in the air.

Before the public can be asked to undertake an enterprise involving the expenditure of millions, it is necessary to inform them whether the work can be done for the estimated amount, and secondly whether the money can be got for the purpose intended. We think that Mr. Sorby has failed to demonstrate either of these points. He has not shown that the work can be done for the sum estimated by him, or for that matter for any specific sum whatever. Neither he nor any other living man can tell what it will cost to dam Victoria harbor, pump it out and dredge or blast it out so as to secure a given depth of water.

The most careful calculation made on existing information can be little else than a guess. Mr. Sorby's plan is largely an experiment, and an extremely costly one. But granting that we can ascertain within a million or two what the project will cost, what guarantee have we that the revenues of the port will pay the interest on even the minimum estimate, besides the charges of management? Mr. Sorby's estimates undoubtedly show that they will, but unfortunately these estimates have been shown to be open to such serious objections that their value as a whole is open to the greatest doubt.

We have, therefore, with very great regret reached the conclusion that Mr. Sorby's plan must be dismissed as impracticable under existing circumstances and hence also that the expenditure of money by the city in borings is ill-advised. We are sorry to have to say this, but the time has come when the people of Victoria must make up their minds one way or the other, and the best consideration that we have been able to give the project forces us to the conclusion that it would be wise to abandon the scheme and devote what money the citizens might expend upon it in other directions.

## REFORM IN NEW YORK.

The proceedings taken in New York to stop the presentation of "Sapho" by Olga Nethersole appear to have been only the beginning of a reform movement of unusual proportions, which threatens to sweep gambling in its varied forms before it like chaff before the wind. The magnitude of the gambling evil may be judged from the fact that the proprietor of one set of pool-rooms estimates that his daily loss by the closing of those places will reach \$8,000. Several resorts are mentioned by the press as likely to occupy the attention of the police, and if the descriptions of them are at all correct, pagan Rome in the height of its luxuriant vice was not worse than New York of to-day.

Dr. Parkhurst in a letter to the New York Herald says that the theatre with "Sapho" on the boards is heaven and Olga Nethersole an angel, halo and all, compared with some of the high-toned dives and some of the women who frequent them. So great is the scandal caused by recent exposures that the leader of Tammany in the absence of Croker has given orders that the police shall do its duty in the premises, and there is talk of indicting a number of the leading officials for aiding and abetting the proprietors of these hotbeds of crime. The metropolitan press has taken the matter up with singular unanimity, and one of the papers says that what New York wants now more than anything else is the arrest of a high official, "and the higher the better." This movement in America's chief city is an object lesson to smaller places. We are frequently told that it is useless to attempt to control vice. When year or so ago it was proposed that something of this sort should be done in Victoria it was answered that this is a seaport and it was quite out of the question to think of such a thing here. Nevertheless under present police

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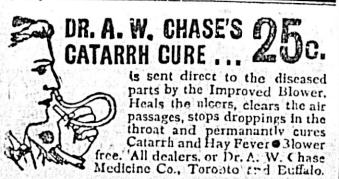
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Wednesday, March 20,

And Following Days.

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SOMERSET HOUSE,

61 and 63 Fort Street.



## Here's a New Harbor Scheme

Mr. A. S. Going Has a Plan Which Meets With Favorable Attention.

### Tarte's Churlish Reply and Lesson on Practical Liberal Politics.

There was practically no limit to the range of subjects dealt with at last evening's meeting of the board of trade council, although the chief point of the business may be said to have been the introduction of still another harbor improvement project, of which Mr. A. S. Going, C.E., is the author and champion, and which found considerable favor with the half-dozen members of council making up the board's representation. Of these Vice-President L. G. McQuade was chairman, the others present being Messrs. C. F. Todd, W. Thomson, C. E. Renouf, J. J. Shallerross and Simon Lester.

Very complete and admirably prepared statistical information accompanied the following communication from collector of customs A. R. Milne, which was listened to with close attention and much manifest interest:

Customs Canada,  
Victoria, B.C. March 18, 1900.  
F. Elworthy, Esq., Secretary B.C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith some information relative to the trade of the Yukon frontier, and the Yukon river, which may be of interest to the board you so ably represent, and who have been ever desirous to further the interests of our country in the matter of merchandise.

I beg to inform your officers have been successful in having Skagway made a port at which merchandise destined for places in the British possessions may be entered for immediate transportation and exportation in bond without apprenticeship, and no consular certificate being required.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Commissioner of Customs under date of the 8th instant with reference thereto:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with forms of special steamer and railway manifests of goods in transit via Skagway for the Yukon frontier.

"I return one of the special manifests endorsed as 'approved' form.

Enclosed is a copy of U. S. Treasury Regulation, issued at Washington, February 24th, 1900, and published in U. S. Treasury Decisions designating Skagway as a port where goods destined for British possessions of North America may be entered under special intranaut provisions.

"This will greatly facilitate the entry and lessen the cost of transfer at Skagway for Canadian goods destined for the Yukon frontier."

I have the assurance of the general manager of the White Pass & Yukon railway that his company will now dispense with all brokers and other charges, that our merchants have had to pay for passing on Canadian goods in transit through United States customs at Skagway, which will now be dispensed with by the United States designating Skagway as a port where goods destined for Canada may be entered under special intranaut provisions.

Goods the produce of Canada or duty paid shipped from Victoria or Vancouver or other ports in British Columbia will be manifested on the approved form J. at the port of departure of the vessel for Skagway.

The description of packages, contents on one line and total value of each package or number of packages of like kind of goods will be required to be given for statistical purposes.

On arrival of the vessel at Skagway after entry at the United States customs permission will be granted to unload the goods from the vessel to the wharf, which will be shunted on the wharf alongside the ship, where the goods will be put into the cars under the supervision of the Canadian customs officer without reference to the contents of the packages, and when the car is full the U. S. customs officer and the Canadian customs officer will both attach their seal and the car is then ready to go to its destination.

The cars on arriving at Bennett or other ports on the line of railway will be opened, the seals having been broken by a customs officer and contents checked and the manifest acquited.

A. S. GOING,  
Member American Society Civil Engineers.

Mr. Shallerross pointed out that this matter of harbor improvement, although it had been brought up time and again, had never yet been pressed to a definite conclusion, as to the extent of bringing a practical result in the direction of improvement of the harbor. Representations had been made time and again to the Dominion government, but without result—while meantime the harbor was moving in about its tide. The question should not be allowed to rest, in his opinion if the people interested would only get together, find out what could be done and for what amount, they might accomplish something. If joint action were arranged by the wharf owners, the city, and the Dominion government it might, for example, be possible to secure the services of a permanent dredge. He did not mean that a special contribution toward the cost of dredging should be demanded from the wharf owners, but that a special tax might be imposed on all goods landed at the wharves, to go into this general dredging or harbor improvement fund.

"If you think the wharf owners will contribute, you're mistaken," said Mr. Todd.

"Why should they be asked to contribute, you're mistaken," said Mr. Lester.

Mr. Shallerross thought that it was clear that they were more directly concerned with the necessary improvement, but he offered no resolution upon the communication, as Mr. Elworthy observed that he had another communication which might perhaps be taken into consideration in conjunction with this letter from Mr. Todd.

It would be remembered that Hon. Mr. Tarte had been written to on the subject of the harbor borings, the council or the board having been moved to express disapproval that nothing had been done by the Dominion. In reply to this, Hon. Mr. Tarte wrote:

Office of Minister of Public Works,  
Ottawa, Feb. 19th, 1900.

F. Elworthy, Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of January the 31st forwarding the information that your board of trade was unanimously disappointed at what

A postal card communication which was well calculated to unloose a remissive flood came to hand from one W. B. Lord, a journalist of London, Eng., who they call the "absence of any indication

sought definite and precise information concerning an expedition alleged to be fitting out in Vancouver to search for gold at the bottom of one of the minor bays in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

"It is said," explained Mr. Lord, for the information of the board, that \$60,000 in dust was lost there in 1857. I should like official particulars of the loss of any such vessel, and recent newspaper cuttings regarding the expedition."

There were other matters dealt with in the British journalist's crowded postal card, but it was with respect to the lost treasure of Queen Charlotte that the board was most interested.

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The secretary of the board will send the curious Mr. Lord the annual report and published information at the board's command, but it will be little that he can glean therefrom touching the fabled treasure deep beneath the northern wave.

The matter of the much-desired extension of the Island railway from Wellington North to the head of Vancouver Island was briefly before the council in connection with a suggestion from industrial citizens and business men that a special general meeting of the full board be convened for the purpose of considering this topic. The council agreed with the desirability of having such a meeting, and it was arranged to be held on Friday afternoon of this week at three o'clock.

On the question of harbor improvement, Mr. A. S. Going, C.E., addressed the board in the following terms, his letter being accompanied by an excellent blue-print which occupied the place of honor on the long table and received earnest and extended consideration during the evening. The letter read:

Victoria, B.C., March 16th, 1900.  
To the President and Members B. C. Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith some information relative to the trade of the Yukon frontier, and the Yukon river, which may be of interest to the board you so ably represent, and who have been ever desirous to further the interests of our country in the matter of merchandise.

I beg to inform your officers have been successful in having Skagway made a port at which merchandise destined for places in the British possessions may be entered for immediate transportation and exportation in bond without apprenticeship, and no consular certificate being required.

The following is an extract from a letter received from the Commissioner of Customs under date of the 8th instant with reference thereto:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with forms of special steamer and railway manifests of goods in transit via Skagway for the Yukon frontier.

"I return one of the special manifests endorsed as 'approved' form.

Enclosed is a copy of U. S. Treasury Regulation, issued at Washington, February 24th, 1900, and published in U. S. Treasury Decisions designating Skagway as a port where goods destined for British possessions of North America may be entered under special intranaut provisions.

"This will greatly facilitate the entry and lessen the cost of transfer at Skagway for Canadian goods destined for the Yukon frontier."

I have the assurance of the general manager of the White Pass & Yukon railway that his company will now dispense with all brokers and other charges, that our merchants have had to pay for passing on Canadian goods in transit through United States customs at Skagway, which will now be dispensed with by the United States designating Skagway as a port where goods destined for Canada may be entered under special intranaut provisions.

Goods the produce of Canada or duty paid shipped from Victoria or Vancouver or other ports in British Columbia will be manifested on the approved form J. at the port of departure of the vessel for Skagway.

The description of packages, contents on one line and total value of each package or number of packages of like kind of goods will be required to be given for statistical purposes.

On arrival of the vessel at Skagway after entry at the United States customs permission will be granted to unload the goods from the vessel to the wharf, which will be shunted on the wharf alongside the ship, where the goods will be put into the cars under the supervision of the Canadian customs officer without reference to the contents of the packages, and when the car is full the U. S. customs officer and the Canadian customs officer will both attach their seal and the car is then ready to go to its destination.

The cars on arriving at Bennett or other ports on the line of railway will be opened, the seals having been broken by a customs officer and contents checked and the manifest acquited.

A. S. GOING,  
Member American Society Civil Engineers.

Mr. Shallerross pointed out that this matter of harbor improvement, although it had been brought up time and again, had never yet been pressed to a definite conclusion, as to the extent of bringing a practical result in the direction of improvement of the harbor. Representations had been made time and again to the Dominion government, but without result—while meantime the harbor was moving in about its tide. The question should not be allowed to rest, in his opinion if the people interested would only get together, find out what could be done and for what amount, they might accomplish something. If joint action were arranged by the wharf owners, the city, and the Dominion government it might, for example, be possible to secure the services of a permanent dredge. He did not mean that a special contribution toward the cost of dredging should be demanded from the wharf owners, but that a special tax might be imposed on all goods landed at the wharves, to go into this general dredging or harbor improvement fund.

"If you think the wharf owners will contribute, you're mistaken," said Mr. Todd.

Mr. Shallerross thought that it was clear that they were more directly concerned with the necessary improvement, but he offered no resolution upon the communication, as Mr. Elworthy observed that he had another communication which might perhaps be taken into consideration in conjunction with this letter from Mr. Todd.

It would be remembered that Hon. Mr. Tarte had been written to on the subject of the harbor borings, the council or the board having been moved to express disapproval that nothing had been done by the Dominion. In reply to this, Hon. Mr. Tarte wrote:

Office of Minister of Public Works,  
Ottawa, Feb. 19th, 1900.

F. Elworthy, Secretary British Columbia Board of Trade, Victoria, B.C.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication of January the 31st forwarding the information that your board of trade was unanimously disappointed at what

the board's recommendation will be acted upon."

Perhaps you will permit me to say that the present government has been in office only four years, and that we have not been able to do in that short period of time everything that has been asked from us in all parts of Canada. British Columbia has had a large share of public money. The Conservative party, so faithfully supported by Messrs. Prior and Earle, had been in office for 25 years, practically, and I am very much surprised that your board and their predecessors have not been able, during those long years, to impress upon the late government the improvements that you so strenuously press upon this government at the present time.

Your board, I am sure, cannot forget that the Conservative party, in the house and outside of it, are constantly reproaching my department and myself in particular, with the tendency to spend too much money. Well, I cannot possibly dredge and build harbors, improve navigation and rivers and not spend any money.

Truly yours, J. ISRAEL TARTE.

"Somewhat 'tart,'" observed Mr. Lester.

"A nice letter that," commented Mr. Lester.

The scornful laughter of Messrs. Todd and Thomson might mean anything.

In the same connection Secretary Elworthy produced a copy of the Commons Hansard, from which he read the following question and answer, bearing upon the subject under discussion:

The question, by Mr. Prior—"What amounts have been voted by this house for the harbor of Victoria, B.C., in the years 1871-72, 1880-81, and 1890-1900, and what amounts of said votes, if any, have been expended, up to 31st December, 1899?" How much has been expended on said harbor, during same period, from the votes for "Dredging, British Columbia"?

The reply, by the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Tarte)—"I am not in a position to give the amount of money that could be spent to better advantage elsewhere in the British Empire, I have not spent any money in Victoria."

Mr. Elworthy also presented a compilation showing how from the years 1871-72 to 1890-91, a total of \$362,908.43 had been spent on the improvement of Victoria harbor by the Dominion, the total expenditure of \$34,462.20 (in 1890-91) having been made out of the vote of \$10,000 by the Conservative government—the remainder of the appropriation not having been expended by their Liberal successors in office, and no expenditure being made by the Liberals since the date referred to.

"It may be said that much of that expenditure was wasted," said Mr. Todd, "in getting the dredge in working order, and putting it away when the season was over—instead of in actual work."

"Who gets the harbor dues?" asked Mr. Lester.

"The Dominion government of course," was the reply.

"I should say then it was the duty of the Dominion government to look after the harbor."

Mr. Renouf came to the rescue. It should not be forgotten, he said, that the Dominion had to look after the light-houses, and sick mariners, etc., etc. He thought the chief reason for the neglect of the harbor dredging during the past few years had been the attitude of Victoria on the subject, sending Mr. Sorby to Ottawa, and in other ways indicating indifference in what had become known as the Sorby scheme. It was only natural that the Dominion would insist on withholding what might be wasted expenditures while such a scheme was receiving consideration.

"But, reminded Mr. Todd, "it was only last year that Mr. Sorby went to Ottawa."

Mr. Renouf thought that his point had, nevertheless, been well taken. If Victoria and only one or two improvements—commensurate with the resources of the Dominion—present this scheme, and go with it to the Dominion government, showing at the same time a definite statement as to the cost, and asking for a certain sum over a certain number of years, they might get what they asked for. The government had never yet been approached on a definite basis and with a definite proposition for a definite, completed work.

This scheme of Mr. Going's, he might say, appeared to him to be a good one—he had never seen any good in the Sorby scheme, because it had been built upon the wrong basis, that a harbor would necessarily bring trade, whereas wharves of silver would not create so much as a dollar's worth of business.

"But, reminded Mr. Todd, "it was only last year that Mr. Sorby went to Ottawa."

"Do you favor government ownership of railways?" asked another. "That's what the road from the Coast to Kootenay that Mr. Martin's talking about means."

"Oh, no, I don't say anything about that," corrected Mr. Shallerross. He did not press his suggestion that formulating a policy for the province should be attacked at the quarterly general meeting.

Just before the adjournment, Mr. Shallerross brought forward the question of Canadian and American rights in shipping to the Northern ports, embodying its text in a resolution which follows, to be forwarded at once to the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa and the local members in the Commons:

"That the attention of the Dominion government be directed to the American policy in regard to Canadian steamers trading between Victoria and Vancouver and Skagway; and to urge that American vessels be not longer permitted to carry Canadian goods from British Columbia ports to Skagway, which goods are destined for Canadian Yukon points."

ITCHING, BLEEDING PILES.

Mr. W. G. Phyllis, proprietor Bodega Hotel, 36 Wellington street, East, Toronto, says:—"While living in Chicago I was in a terrible shape with itching and bleeding piles. I tried several of the best physicians in the city, but to no avail, besides spending a min of money to no purpose. Since coming to Toronto I learned of Dr. Chase's Ointment. I used but one box and have not been troubled with them since."

As to the best method of financing and promoting such a scheme, I beg to leave the matter in the hands of your honorable body.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

A. S. GOING,  
Collector.

The communication and accompanying documents were received with a cordial vote of thanks to the Collector, several members of the board bearing sincerest testimony to their appreciation of Mr. Milne's activity in promoting and fostering the trade interests of this city and province.

From the Ottawa board of trade was received a copy of a resolution proposed to be presented at the approaching chambers of commerce convention in London, looking to a closer commercial union of the colonies on the basis of free trade throughout the Empire, as a step toward the ultimate introduction of inter-British free trade and the imposition of small uniform ad valorem duty on the colonial imports of all foreign goods, such collection to be applied to an Imperial defence fund.

The resolution was found to be of very similar tenor to that offered by the Montreal board of trade, and previously dealt with by the Victoria body—and this being the case, it was not felt to be necessary to take any other course than to file the several documents from Ottawa.

A postal card communication which was well calculated to unloose a remissive flood came to hand from one W. B. Lord, a journalist of London, Eng., who they call the "absence of any indication

concerning an expedition to be fitting out in Vancouver to search for gold at the bottom of one of the minor bays in the Queen Charlotte Islands.

"It is said," explained Mr. Lord, for the information of the board, that \$60,000 in dust was lost there in 1857. I should like official particulars of the loss of any such vessel, and recent newspaper cuttings regarding the expedition."

There were other matters dealt with in the British journalist's crowded postal card, but it was with respect to the lost treasure of Queen Charlotte that the board was most interested.

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After a hard day's work,  
There's nothing so refreshing  
as a cup of good hot  
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.

**"The Fads  
Of Faith."**

First of Series of Sermons by  
Rev. Mr. Speer of Metropolitan Church.

Faith Healing Deal With by the  
Preacher on Sunday Evening.

In the Metropolitan Methodist church on Sunday evening the pastor, Rev. J. C. Speer, preached the first of a series of sermons on "The Fads of Faith," the subject being "Faith Healing," and the text II. Timothy, iv.20, "Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick." Similar years ago Mr. Speer preached a similar series in Toronto, which were printed and very favorably commented upon. There is considerably more material now in connection with the subject and the sermons are certain to prove of interest. A synopsis of Sunday evening's sermon is given below:

Rev. Mr. Speer said: In every age there have been people who have been seeking for the miraculous, and the wonderful. If they can see that which is out of the ordinary, in the way signs and wonders, they are satisfied, but if not they think something is not right. When Christ was in the world he was popular with that class, and he said to them: "A wicked . . . generation seeketh after a sign, and there shall no sign be given it save the sign of Jonah." Again he said: "Except ye see signs and wonders ye will not believe," and it would seem as if these people have sent their progeny into every age and country.

In every community there are those who are prepared to accept anything that is taught by the "wandering lights" who are ever to be found preying upon the credulity of such simple minded folks. The faith-cure faddist has not yet run short of material for his sophistries. Ever and anon he comes and goes and thus the people are kept looking for something new and supernatural.

Faith-curing, in some form, is not confined to the Zionites, or Dowieites, for there are many sects and societies and they are as often found hunting and maiming one another as the churches. Even now and again we are told of some Simon Sorceror who can do cures such as were only equalled by the Lord Himself. Then after he has run his course and the gullible people have slunk away in shame and disappointment we hear that another fad is sprung, and so the succession runs. It is not an easy matter to tell all the things, true and false, that these people teach, but there are a few fundamentals of which we are pretty sure.

1. It is taught that all sickness is from the Devil.

I am prepared to lay a good deal at the door of his satanic majesty, but, when it is stated, that all sickness is by satanic agency we must draw the line. It is true that the violations of natural and moral law are counted to be the cause of sin; but there are thousands who are sick, not by any fault of their own, but, it may be, by the unsanitary condition of the town. But as these people go to the Bible for their truth to the Bible we must take this testimony. Let me read you a few of the scores of passages in the Bible which state that afflictions, in some cases, at least, come from the Lord Himself. (Here the preacher read many passages to prove his point.) Here we have many passages which clearly show that the inspired writers declared that God laid affliction upon them. As the apostle said: "whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth and scourgeth every son . . . son He receiveth." Look at a few persons who were the salt of the earth and were sick, even while in the service of God. Daniel

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

**CURE**  
Sick Headache and rheumatism, the trouble incident to a lifetime of the system, such as Disease, Nausea, Distress, etc. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

**SICK HEAD**

Heads, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Every thing only

needed to do with them. But after attack head

**ACHE**

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but, naturally, they are not the only disease, those who use them will find these little pills valuable in many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after attack head

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easily swallowed and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In tablet 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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